## WEEKLY STATE SENTINEL PRIFTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY MORDAY AT THE

## ELDER, HARKNESS, & BINGHAM Proprietors.

NO. 2 SOUTH MERIDIAN STREET,

TERMS OF WEEKLY SENTINEL: cates. The names will be printed on each paper, without mittee hoped that his place next week might be

Advertising. 

Daily, and \$2 in the Daily and Weekly, the same to be Daily, and \$2 in the Daily and Weekly, the same to be in ll cases, paid in advance.

Legal advertisers—utinserted at the expense of the attorneys ordering, and not delayable for the legal proceedings, but collectable at our usualtime. Publishers not accountable for the accuracy of legal advertisements beyond the amount charged for their publication.

ELDER, PARKNESS & BINGHAM,

Proprietors Indiana State Sentinel

Proprietors Indiana State Sentinel.

J. M. TILFORD,

President Indianapolis Journal Company.

Will be sent by mail or express to subscriberset any point for sixty cents a month, or seven dollars a year.
All subscriptions invariably in advance. Address
ELDER HARKNESS, & BINGHAM.

THEDAILYSENTINEL

Cavalry Song-The Starlight Charge

Our good steeds souff the evening air, Our pulses with their purpose tingle; The forman's fires are twinkling there, He leaps to hear our sabres Jingle! HALF!

Each carbine sent a whizzing ball; Now, clang! clang! forward all, Into the fight

Dash on beneath the smoking dome, Thro' level lightnings gallop nearer: One look to Heaven! No thoughts of home, The guidons that we hear are dearer. CHARGE! Clang! clang forward all! Heaven help those whose horses fall; Cut left and right!

They fice before our fierce attack ! They fall I they spread in broken surges. Now, comrades, bear our wounded back, And leave the foeman to his dirges. WHERE!

The bugles sound the swift recall. Home, and good night!

President Lincoln's Last Speech. "Four scores and seven years ago our Father brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal."

The New York World thus comments upon this declaration of the President at Gettysburg-a sentiment entertained by those who sympathize with abolitionism.

The passion for obstetrical analogies appears to have ascended from Mr. SEWARD to his chief Questionable as may be the taste which represents the "fathers" in the stages of conception and parturttion, that fault is small in comparison with gross ignorance, or willful mis-statement, of the primary fact in our history by a President of

Now, the Constitution not merely does not say one word about equal rights, but expressly ad-, mits the idea of inequality of human rights.

The Declaration of Independence announced to the world, not that "our fathers had brought evil upon us, and it must die. Does Mississipp forth a new nation," but that the thirteen colonies had declared themselves free, sovereign and independent States. By the treaty of peace Great with it. Britian acknowledged, not a "new nation," but the sovereignty of Massachusetts, New York, &c. name by name, State by State. But if the assertion of Mr. LINCOLN were as

correct as it is incorrect, that fact would avail This United States is not the United State

which fought the War of Independence. This United States is the result of the ratifica- abolish all slavery. tion of a compact known as the Constitution by

eleven States originally, and such as have acce-The States met in convention to form a gov-

ernment for themselves.

They framed a plan which was to go in operation when nine States acceded to and ratified it. In that convention some delegates from the (now) free States, and some from Virginia, felt and talked about slavery just as Mr. Lincoln feels and talks, just as WENDELL PHILLIPS feels and talks, just as GREELEY feels and writes. Some others felt and talked, just as we feel and write, that slavery is an injury to the interests of had the musket in his hands you can't make him both slave and master. Georgia and South Car- a slave again Put two hundred thousand black olina said in substance, "We do not think as you there is more than this to be done. While the think; we do not seek to convert you, nor can Government arms a few of the abie-bodied, it you convert us. Count us out." Thereupon it leaves the old and infirm, the women and child was clear that Marvland, Delaware, the two Carolinas, Georgia and Virginia would form a separate Confederacy, and the rest of the States pos- they confiscate the land of rebels over the whole sibly another, if slavery was insisted upon as one

of the subjects of Federal cognizance. The other States had the option either to ally themselves with slavery or to cut loose from it. They choose the former, and cannot now, with the slightest fairness, hold to the benefits and reject the burdens of their bargain.

"But," says some one, "the world has progressed since the formation of the Constitution slavery was not then regarded by mankind as it is now." What of that? Faith has not changed; the principles that govern contracts have not changed; your perceptions of the value of an Union have not changed. If the Constitution were to be made for the first time to morrow you would consent to a political union with slave States upon precisely the same terms as before. Do you want to separate now ?

"But there is the war, caused by slavery," says another. When the rebellion is put down, and the rebels dealt with, the States will remain with all their rights as named in the Constitution This is a question behind the war and behind the rebellion. The abolitionists are fighting the war to settle it in their own way.

If the States which compose this Union will govern themselves in their feelings to and relaone with each other, on the principles which govern honest men in their intercourse with each other, the States can continue in an union for all time. If they will not, there must always be war: if they cannot, a federal republic is one of the dreams of the enthusiast, and in the

A gentleman of this city writes from Sandusky, under date of Sunday, November 29,

Important Speech by Wendell Phillips, the Great Leader of the Aboiltion Party-He Attacks Secretary Chase-Lincoln holds back until af-NEW SENTINEL OFFICE. ter the Ohio Election.

From the Boston Liberator, November 20.1 The fourth lecture of the course was given

this week in Boston, not, according to the programme, by Henry Ward Beecher, but by Wendell Phillips, who had kindly consented, at short notice, to take Mr. Beecher's place. Previous to the lecture a letter was read from Additions can be made to Clubs at any time at the above of the pressure of mportant business. The com-

supplied by Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Phillips, on coming forward, received three hearty rounds of applause. The brief time he had had for preparation must be his apology, he said, for recurring to the old subject. It would be asked, why speak of slavery now, when eman-Foreach subsequent insertion, and for each insertion of each additional square...... 33% cipation is sure. But he thought he might take Advertisements must be handed in by Sunday to a useful lesson from the Anti Corn League of secure insertion in the weekly.

Advertisements published in both the Daily and the Weekly Sexuence, will be charged the full Daily rates, with one-half the Weekly rates added Announcing deaths with funeral notice attached, \$1 without potice free.

"WHEREAS, In 1843 this League raised fifty Marriage Notices 50 cents.

Marriage Notices 50 cents.

"Whereas, In 1843 this League raised hity thousand pounds for agitation, and in 1844 a py individuals or associations, or by churches, at thereghous thousand pounds for agitation, now that Advertisements leaded and placed under the head of special Netices, fitteen lines or over, will be chaged double the usual rates.

Yearly advertisers to pay quarterly.

Announcing candidates for offices of every description to be charged at the rate of \$1.50 for each name in the Daily, and \$2 in the Daily and Weekly, the same to the lates of the first Load of the Admiralty is pledged to our object, this League resolves to raise two hundred and fifty thousand pounds for agitation, now that the first Load of the Admiralty is pledged to our object, this League resolves to raise two hundred and fifty thousand pounds for agitation, now that the first Load of the Admiralty is pledged to our object, this League resolves to raise two hundred and fifty thousand pounds for agitation, now that the first Load of the Admiralty is pledged to our object, this League resolves to raise two hundred and fifty thousand pounds for agitation, now that the first Load of the Admiralty is pledged to our object, this League resolves to raise two hundred and fifty thousand pounds for agitation, to make the matter sure."

The fact that the Government is partially and the first Load of the Admiralty is pledged to our object, this League resolves to raise two hundred and fifty thousand pounds for agitation, now that the first Load of the Admiralty is pledged to our object, this League resolves to raise two hundred and fifty thousand pounds for agitation, now that the first Load of the Admiralty is pledged to our object, this League resolves to raise two hundred and fifty thousand pounds for agitation, now that the first Load of the Admiralty is pledged to our object, this League resolves to raise two hundred thousand pounds for agitation and fifty thousand pounds fo

The fact that the Government is partially pledged to the abolition of slavery, instead of favoring silence and quietude on our part, should be our incitement to new vigilance, more search ing criticism, more energetic action. We must demand the immediate, total, unconditional abo lition of slavery, wherever the stars and stripes wave. The lessening prospect of foreign interference and the increase of our successes at home gives us certainty of the final result. Two thirds of the Union are with us, and half of the remaining third is on our side. No one can doubt of our

There, however, is not where our danger lies. When Mr. Lincoln was asked to provide for the safety of the officers of colored regiments, he said. "Don't ask me to speak a word until after the Ohio election." It is not in Southern bullets. but in Northern opinion, that the real danger of the crisis lies. When Seward, in his last public address, said, slavery is no business of mine-he showed the great danger against which we must provide—a spirit of compromise in the hearts of the Northern people. Seward every year as sures the world that there is no barrier to the return of the rebel States whenever they please Members of the Cabinet are now organizing a scheme to restore Florida as a slave State to the Union. In this state of things it is the duty of the masses to interpose and save the country by

some more thorough and speedy method.

I ask nothing further of Lincoln in the way of policy, only of action. He has taken the first great step by issuing the proclamation, and if he believed in January last, as he told me, that it was a great mistake, he has changed his mind since then, The man who had the heart to originate that proclamation, and to stand by it ought to remain in power at least six years longer Still. Abraham Lincoln was not my first choice.

If we could have had Fremont-[applause]master and not a servant, a man already intelli gent in the point most needful and not one whose ication was to be conducted at an expense of \$25,000 a year in the Presidential chair, we should have made better progress. The Secrerelation, but his life has not given the assurance of such sound pinciple as to warrant the people in trusting him at this crisis. The Governor who sacrificed Margaret Garner bas no heart. The Secretary who, when fourteen States opposed Seward, flung himself forward in his defense, has no principle. The great trouble with Seward is that he ignores the revolution that is now shaking the nation. We must demand of the Government civil action sufficiently energetic for the

We are no longer to demand action of Lincoln or the Generals merely, but of Congress; and the thing to be demanded is that slavery be henceforth utterly prohibited, and rendered impossible within the limits of our nation.

Various theories are current respecting the relation of the rebel States to the nation, and the manner of their reinstatement in it. I care nothing for these theories. The one certain fact is, slavery is the thing which has brought all this wish to come back? I will gladly welcome her back if she comes without slavery. We must provide that it shall be impossible for her to come

I would have Congress now initiate measures for an amendment of the Constitution to this effect: Slavery shall henceforth have no place in any State within this Union. When this is done, let the States come back as soon as they please. The Government should have but one object, the establishment of permanent peace in the Union. To this end, Lincoln has emancipated three millions of slaves. For the more effective accomplishment of the same end, Congress should

Individuals have the right of self-defense when their lives are assailed. Individual nations also have the same right when their existence is assailed. Our first point is to save the life of the nation. There is no security, either for the present distress or against future contingencies but in radical, thorough measures. Give us the solid granite of justice on which to found the future of the Union.

We must create a public opinion which will be felt at Washington. Neither the House nor the Senate has anything to propose except a vigorous prosecution of the war. Much more is necessary. Let the Government announce that we are in revolution, and put every able bodied black man into the army of the Union. After the negro has men in arms, and I'll risk Seward. But still ren to starve; and this not by hundreds, nor by thousands only, but by five thousand and ten thousand. I demand of the Government that outh, and give it or sell it in small lots to the slaves, the blacks and the poor whites. This will belp the starving ones to provide for themselves,

We have no plan, no sincerity, no heartines in our treatment of the blacks. Lincoln hates slavery, but he has no heart to befriend the negro. The negro, North and South, should find the Union ready to welcome him as a soldier and

There is no probability of decisive and thor-ough action from the Government before next summer, unless the people demand it. The peo-ple should demand it. The great obstacles is the ecretary of State. The people should squelch

m unless they can remove him The close of every civil war has been a bargain, a compromise. Ours is to come and we must be on our guard against it. One thing we can accomplish if we are faithful—never to let a slaveholder return to the occupancy of one of the vacant Senatorial chairs. Now, before the Presi dential contest commences, let Massachusetts consult with the West, and insist that a constituonal extinction of slavery shall precede any re-

No reading man or organ of the Reput lights us one step beyond the proclamation. Yet the door is still open for the States to return and poison the future of the Union. We must provide against this danger. We must teach the nation not merely to arm the slave, but to accept

No matter how rebels arrange themselves otherwise, if they come back to the Union they must come back Yankees, working with their own hands, paying a proper respect to labor, securing by law the morals and manners of civilization. Every government owes the destitute classes their

things; Liberty, property, education. The South must guarantee these as freely as we do. We must support the Government in what it has done, and stimulate it in what remains to do. eward has been the Marplot of every policy, the abelieving Judas, the rock shead of the ship of tate, the nucleus around which gather the disloyalty, timidity, selfishness, baseness of the na-tion. Let us complete the civil revolution. Let us put down the faithless Secretary, and hold up the faithful President.

Lee's Defenses at Gordonsville-Military Movements on the Rapidan-Plots of the Republicans to Retain

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Times.]

WASHINGTON, November 25. Two days ago, the public were regaled by the statement made in the official organ to the effect that Gen. Meade's army had broken up their camp on the north bank of the Rapidan, and had commenced an advance movement upon the enemy, with ten days' cooked rations; and the same paper adds: "Gen. Meade's army will not stop antil he finds the enemy, even if he has got to go

to the very walls of Richmond."

There was no truth in this statement at the time it was made, although it was put torth under the authority and sanction of the War Department. It has since been admitted that the statement was premature. It is probable, however, that Gen. Meade will be compelled to cross the Rapidan at an early day. When he does so, your readers will find in my letters of November November 12 and 21, a prognosis of the events that must take place. So far as going to the very walls of Richmond is concerned, no army marching from the North can ever do that. Gen. Meade's army at this time may get as far as Gordonsville. But there they will find their Chancellorville. During the months that have elapsed since Gen. Lee's army returned from their expedition to Pennsylvania, they have been actively employed in fortifying that im portant point. Gordonsville, indeed, seems desfined to play an important part in the future history of the war, even beyond the present campaign. It is undoubtedly a part of the Confederate plan to regain possession of both Knox ville and Chattanooga, and of the whole of Eastern Tennessee and Southern Kentucky; and in order to do this they must retain possession of the whole of the Great Southern Railroad, and particularly of the railroad junction at Gordons-ville. Nature, indeed, has rendered Gordons ville susceptible of as strong a defence as Centre ville. The topographical features of the two places, so far as defence is concerned, are very much alike. At Gordonsville, the position is covered by a range of high hills, lying to the north, the east and the west of the town, and slop ng down in those directions. Lee has taken ad vantage of this fact, and upon these hills several strong forts have been erected, the guns of which command all the approaches. Against this strong bulwark of the Army of the Potomac will have to be harled on its way to Richmond; and it is not too much to say that it will prove a second

Fredericksburg to our gallant troops. It is easy to say there is no need to attack this strong position; it can be turned; there are other routes to Richmond. There are military reasons why this position cannot be turned, and why it must be taken, before our army can march to Richmond. Meade's orders are not to avoid, but to seek the rebel army, and to fight it. If Gen. Lee retires from the line of the Rapidan, it will be to take post at Gordonsville, and there Meade must find and fight him. Suppose Gen. Meade crosses at Germania Ford, and advances toward Hanover Junction, which is or ly 25 milse north of Richmond. He will then have turned the rebel position at Gordonsville; but it will have been the most ill advised step he could take His army will then be on the north side of the South Anna river, 115 miles from his base of supplies. Before him, to dispute his passage of the river, will be the rebel army that has been retained there for the immediate defense of Richmond. That army is not a large one in itself. But on this occasion it will be swelled by every available man who can be drawn from North Carolina, and a late sermon preached in Savannah, exhibits the by a division or two from Charleston, which can be rapidly concentrated by rallroad. The ar- with all the fire of a prodhet and a patriot. These my which Gen. Meade will thus find confronting are, indeed, words that burn: on the south side of the South Anna river will, therefore, amount to 40,000 troops; quite enough, with the advantage of the position, to keep him It is too late even to go backward. We might in check. In the meantime, Gen. Lee's army at | bave gone backward a year ago, when our armies Gordonsville, 60,000 strong, at least, will leave their entrenchments there and precipitate themselves upon his rear. Between these two armies, then, amounting in the aggregate to 100,000 troops, where will our little gallant army be, our children. But even that is no longer left us. which no man pretends to say reaches threefourths that number? And that army defeated

and cut to pieces, what will become of Wash Months ago I sounded the note of alarm in regard to the atrocious designs of the administration in regard to the next Presidential election; and asked : Does any one really believe that we will ever be allowed to have another Presidential election? Every week since then the designs of the administration on that subject have been assuming a more definite shape and complexion, of Attila did upon the fertile fields of Italy. until now it is plainly evident that it has been And shall you find in defeat that merdetermined by Abraham Lincoln that he will re- cy which you did not find in victory? tain his present position for another term of four You may slumber now, but you will awake to a years; that he will permit the forms of a presi- fearful reality. You may lie upon your beds of dential election to be gone through with as usual; ease, and dream that when it is all over you will but that he will take such measures that no one be welcomed back to all the privileges and imwill be allowed to vote except those who will munities of free citizens, but how terribly will be vote for him. To have no election at all, and to vour disappointment! You will have an ignoble proclaim himself perpetual Dictator, would be a home, overrun by hordes of insolent slaves and simple process. But he does not dure to take rapacious soldiers. You will wear the badge of this step yet. The mode that I have in licated, a conquered race. Pariahs among your fellow while it will preserve the shadow of a free election, will be but a mockery, but it will be equally sure to carry the pretended election in his favor. Let it be remembered that, although a candidate for President of the United States will be large part of the sweepings of Europe, will leave voted for, yet that candidate will only be voted you any thing? As well might the lamb expect for in the United States. This at once greatly simplifies matters and takes off the immense vote that would be cast against him at the South. Then all that will be necessary will be to pursue. in all the doubtful States, the same course that and loved at the North; who have sympathized was recently pursued in Maryland and Delaware. In States that are known to be safe for the Republicans even, this will not be necessary. But would otherwise be cast, the army will be present, away in its refluent tide. Oh! for the as it was in Maryland. It was illegal to prescribe tongue of a prophet, to paint for you a test oath to the voters of Maryland. It was no what is before you unless you repent more illegal to exact a test oath of the voters of and trun to the Lord, and realize that Illinois, of New York, of Ohio, of Penusylvania. "His hand is upon all them for good that In this way, and by other means, the Democratic seek Him." The language of Scripture is alone vote of the North will be smothered, and Abra- adequate to describe it: "The earth mourneth ham Lincoln be declared elected for another term Such is the programme which has been down; Sharon is like a wilderness. They that agreed on by the Republican party, in order to did feed delicately, are desolate in the streets; perpetuate their sway to prolong the war, and to overthrow the Constitution and the liberties of dunghills. They ravished the women of Zion the country.

A Tondying Jenkins and the Be. the young men to grind, and the children fell under the wood. The joy of our heart is cessed; our dance is turned into mourning. The crown

A toadying Jenkins, the other day, put in the has fallen from our head, wo unto us that columns of a Republican paper the following: "SUPERS SHAWL .- Stewart, the celebrated imorter of dry goods, has now in his store a magificent shawl, imported by him at a cost of three housand dollars, expressly for Miss Kate Chase, daughter of Hon S P. Chase, our distinguished Secretary of the Treesury. It is is said that the young lady's whole outfit in all respects corresponds with this costly article of dress."

The day after this appeared, it was copied into Democratic paper, accompanied with the following crushing comment :

"I am the wife of a Democratic soldier who columicered at a time when the Administration pretended the war was for the Union; and al though he was promised one month's pay in advance, and his mouth's wages regularly, yet for over seven long months he never received a

"During these long mouths of dreary winter, while Mr. Chase got rich enough to buy a three thousand dollar shawl. I, at the wash tub of my Republican neighbors, managed to earn a bare subsistence for myself and the helpless family of the neglected and starved Democratic soldier."

Jefferson's Descendants. Hon. HENRY S. RANDALL, of Courtland Village, N. Y., and author of a "Life of JEFFERSON,"

writing to a friend at Columbus, says:

Alas how his descendants are divided in this war! All his grandsons go with the South.

George Wythe Randolph, the Confederate Secretary of War, is one of these—misled on this nestion, but a noble man. So is the older broth er, Thomas J. Randolph. Dr. Ben. Randolph I never met. All his grand daughters but one (she is a resident of New York) are firmly for the Union, and so are cheir husbands, where they were married. Two of them have sons in the aughter married to a Confederate. She up resolutely for the Union, and would it fold was before ber.

Southern News. From the Mobile Advertiser.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., MONDAY, DEC. 7, 1863.

NOBTHERN AND SOUTHERN FINANCE.-Some weak kneed, and faint hearted, and white livered Confederates; or pretended Confederates; will say, in reply to this, that we are fighting with a currency far more depressed than the Yankee currency is or is likely to be and that if we can keep up the war with a depreciated currency, the Yankees can do likewise. So they can, if they choose to do it. But they will not choose so to do. Consider that our cases are altogether different. The North is fighting for conquest and empire. We are fighting in self defense and for independence. We are in the same position as the Colonies in the time of the Revolution. Their currency was worth little or nothing, but they kept on fighting, and finally succeeded in winning their independence. Money has been in-aptly called "the sinews of war"—we say in

are enough food and raiment to sustain human life, and an unconquerable resolution to perish rather than be conquered.

The value of Yankee money, on the other hand, depends exclusively upon their ability to conquer the South—that is, in their opinion, it depends upon nothing at all; and has a basis of redemption more unsubstantial than the "fabric of a vision." Whether they succeed or not, their money is equally worthless. The last golden dollar that jingles in Mr. Chase's Treasury will be worth more in five years from to day than the accumulated millions of "greenbacks" that he has uttered, all put together.

aptly because it is a mistake. The sinews of war

Our own people—wise in general politics, but amentably ignorant in the especial branch of pol-tics which relate to finance—are to blame for the present depreciation of Confederate currency. A singu' ir spectacle is, indeed, presented—that we can negotiate a loan in Europe at nearly par,

while the North cannot negotiate one at all.

Our bonds-worthless if we are whipped-sell for nearly their face, while Yankee bonds are a drug upon the foreign market, and not even a bid is made for them. Yet, when we look at home, Yankee money is worth nearly its face in gold, while Confederate mony is at a ruinous discount We repeat that it is our own fault-not the fault of the North not the fault of Europe. We have been so long the commercial and financial slaves and vassals of the North, that all the manhood of our own natures seem to be taken out of us, and we are yet the cringing, servile followers, in all questions of finance, of the dishonest operators of Wall street. We must drive them and their operators, and their fraudulent operations from our minds, ev-n as the Holy Savior drove the money changers from the Temple which they defiled and

The South must assert itself financially as it has asserted itself politically. The Government the public debt. Add to this resource, a system of taxation-absolute, direct taxation-that will reduce the volume of the currency. Let our people cease to make money by preving upon the necessities of our soldiers and their families, and resolve to sacrifice all sooner than this brutal war upon us should succeed. We have a country, such as God Almighty, in his goodness, has not rouchsafed to any other on his footstool. All that is needed is nationce, endurance, fortitudean absolute yielding of everything as secondary to the final triumph of the cause. That triumph, sooner or later, is one of those things written down in the Book of Fate, and neither Northern enemies nor Southern traitors can prevail against it.

VICTORY OR ANNIHILATION.

[From the Atlanta Appeal.] Dr Elliott, the patriotic Bishop of Georgia, in alternative before us, in a few sentences pregnant

"Forward, my hearers, with our shields locked and our trust in God, is our only movement now. bear humiliation for ourselves and degradation It is now victory or unconditional submission submission not to the conservative and Christian people of the North, but to a party of infidel fanatics, with an army of needy and greedy soldiern at their backs. Who shall be able to restrain them in their hour of victory? When that moment approaches, when the danger shall seem to be over and the spoils are ready to be divided. every outlaw will rush to fill their ranks, every adventurer will rush to swell their legions, and they will sweep down upon the South as the hosts creatures, yourselves degraded, your delicate wives and gentle children thrust down to menial service, insulted, perhaps dishonored. Think you that these victorious hordes; made up in the mercy from the wolf. Power which is checked and fettered by a doubtful contest is very different from power victorious, triumphant and irresponsible. The friends who you have known with you in your trials, and to whom you might have looked to for comfort and protection wil have enough to do then to take care of themselves a all the States where a heavy Democratic vote The surges that sweep over us will carry them and languisheth; Lebanon is ashamed and hewn

GEORGIA RE ENACTS SECESSION.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Nov. 19, 1863. The House has unanimously concurred in the resolution of the Senate re-enacting the resolupledging anew the resources of the State in vindi-cation of the position then assumed, and declar-ing the determination not to tire of the war un-til independence is achieved. The House also unanimously concurred in the Senate resolutions indorsing the patriotism and wisdom of President Davis in the discharge of the arduous duties devolving upon him.

FROM MIS ISSUPPI-INAUGURATION OF GOVERNOR AND ELECTION OF STATOR. COLUMBUS, LISS., Nov. 17 .- General Charles

Clark, recently elected Governor of this State, was inaugurated yesterday with great pomp. In his inaugural address he urges the vigorous prosecution of measures for the defence of the State, and says that sooner than submit to the foe, should the army become exhausted, the women, children and old men will, like the rem-nant of Pascagoula, join hands and march into the sea. He intends to make good use of the militis, by proper organization, and makes a strong appeal to the people to return absentees to the army.

Hon. J. W. C. Watsen, of Marshall count was elected Confederate Senator to day, in place of Hon James Phelan.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS TO GO ON. The exchange will probably be renewed. commissioner, but an agent. The real commis-sioner is General Hitchcock. The correspond-ence of Judge Ould and Meredith has terminated turned. A new corresp

The Escape of John Morgan from the in the rebel pickets, and chased them into their Onto Penitentiary. The Columbus correspondent of the Cincinnati

Enquirer furnishes the following particulars in reference to the Escape of John Morgan and his gallantly made. six comrades from the Ohio penitentiary: General John H. Morgan and six of his officers escaped from the Obio penitentiary last

Morgan are as follows:

Mayer.

Col. Dick Morgan and the six Captains, who were confined in the lower range of cells, had, by means of two small knives, dug through the floor of their cells, which is composed of cement and nine inches of brickwork. Underneath the cells is an air chamber extending the whole length of the building. Of this fact the prisoners seem to have been aware. Once in the air chamber, one of them could crawl to its termines and die one of them could crawl to its terminus and dig down into the soft earth with the knives until the bottom of the foundation of the wall was reached, then digging out, and the thing was completed.

Meanwhile ropes had been manufactured of the

Meanwhile ropes had been manufactured of the bed ticking, and all arrangements were completed for their final escape. Everything being in readiness by last evening, only a little strategy was necessary for the escape of General Morgan. He occupied a cell on the second range, just over the one occupied by his brother Dick

Last evening as the prisoners were being locked up for the night, the Morgans were allowed to exchange cells with each other. After Dick had seen everything prepared, he permitted his brother John to take his place.

Some time during the night the prisoners

Some time during the night the prisoners crawled through the hole they had dug under the wall, but had skillfully concealed, taking their ropes with them. They escaped from the prison immediately between the main building and the female department.

Once in the yard, their escape was compara tively easy. They went to the southwest corner of the outer wall, near the big gate, and threw their rope over the top, where it secured itself on one of the spikes. On the rope and by the aid of some timbers near at hand, they clambered to the top and easily descended on the outside. There are guards upon the outer walls, after a certain

The prisoners were dressed in citizen clothes, and not in prison habiliments. Capt. Hines, who is a mason and bricklayer; seems to have had charge of the work which resulted in the escape of the prisoners. A note was left for the warden of the prison, of which

the following is a copy: 1863. Commencement, November 4, 1863. Conclusion, November 20, 1863 Number of hours for labor per day, 3; tools, 2, and small knives, La patience est emor, mais son fruit est doux. By order of my six honorable Confederates. T. HENRY HINES, Captain C. S. A.

I understand that measures have been taken to recapture the prisoners, which it is said they will find difficult to elude. I have not been able to learn what they are. One thousand dollars is of fered for Morgan, dead or alive. Which way he has gone no one knows. Sev eral persons think he has gone northward, while

others have an idea that he had made for the lakes, and will strive to cross to Canada. All the dwellings and cellars of this city are being thoroughly searched for the prisoners. There is much excitement here, owing to Mor-

gan's escape. THE BATTLE OF CHATANOOGA. Official Account by Quartermaster General Meigs.

HEADQUARTERS, CHATTANOOGA, November 26, 1863. Hon, E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: Siz: On the 23d instant, at 11:30 A. M., Gen.

Grant ordered a demonstration against Mission-ary Ridge to develop the force holding it. The roops marched out, formed in order, and advanced in line of battle, as if on parade. The rebels watched the formation and movement from their picket lines and rifle pits, and from the summits of Missionary Ridge, 500 feet above us, and thought it was a review and drill, so openly and deliberately, so regular was it all

The line advanced, preceded by skirmishers. and at 2 o'clock P. M. reached their picket lines, and opened a rattling volley upon the rebel pickets, who replied and ran into their advanced ine of rifle pits. After them went our skirmishers, and into them, along the centre of the who did not know the secret springs of action ine of 25,000 troops which General Thomas had that, on the outbreak of this war, the Irish resiso quickly displayed, until we opened fire. Pris | dents of the Yankee States threw themselves inoners assert that they thought the whole move. to it with such a mad enthusiasm. It may now ment was a review and general drill, and that it be stated, because the thing has become very was too late to send to their camps for reinforce public, that the great impulsion to hat move ments, and that they were overwhelmed by ment was given by a (then) secret Irish associa-

Orchard Knob and the lines right and left were avail themselves of every opportunity which the n our possession, and arrangements were ordered affairs of the world might afford to destroy Britfor holding them during the night. The next | ish dominion in Ireland. And the said "Brot day at daylight General Thomas had five thou-sand men across the Tennessee and established most formidable rival of Great Britain, passionon its south bank, and commenced the construct ately desired that it should remain united and tion of a pontoon bridge about six miles above strong; hence their rage at the dismemberment of

right moment, and rendered effective aid in this ony, to learn the use of arms, or the first elecrossing, carrying over 6,000 men.

By nightfall Gen. Thomas had seized the ex-By nightfall Gen. Thomas had seized the ex-tremity of Missionary Ridge, nearest the river, war spirit among the people, merely because it and was intrenching himself. Gen. Howard, would give military training and experience to with a brigade, opened communication with many thousands of Irishmen, to be used after him from Chattanooga, on the south side of ward for the liberation of their own land. With

day on the left and center. General Hooker scaled the slopes of Lookout Mountain, and from the valley of Lookout Creek | that affair would make them potential in guiding drove the rebels around the point. He cap-tured some 2,000 prisoners, and established him-resistless, Union, and the very first thing they self high up the mountain side, in full view of were to do was to precipitate it into a war with Chattanooga. This raised the blockade, and England. Then was to be a return of the Her now steamers were ordered from Bridgeport to scields with a vengeance. Then the sunbursts Chattannogs. They had run only to Kelley's and the banner of green were to wave once more ferry, wheree ten miles of hauling over moun tain roads and twice across the Tennessee on stripes; and British tyranny was to collapse and wither before them.

on the extreme right, blazed with the camp fires

and much of General Hooker's battle was fought view, but from which his musketry was heard. At nightfall the sky cleared, and the full moon, "the traitors' doom," shone upon the beautiful cepe until I A. M., when twinkling sparks upon was going on. Then it ceased. A brigade, sent from Chattanooga, crossed the Chattanooga creek and opened communication with General

General Grant's headquarters during the after-noon of the 23d and the day of the 24th were in

triking Missionary Ridge at the Rossville Gap, o sweep on both sides and on its summit.

The rebel troops were seen, as soon as it was

ight enough, streaming regiments and brigades along the narrow summit of Missionary Bidge, sither concentrating on the right to overwhelm less will be and ought to be emancipated from the siers. It was a crime sure to bring its own punishment. Ireland doubt less will be and ought to be emancipated from the siers.

headquarters were under fire all day long.

Cannonading and musketry were heard from
Gen. Sherman, and Gen. Howard marched the

entrenchments; at the foot of Missionary Ridge Shorman made an assault against Bragg's right, entrenched on a high knob, next to that on which Sherman himself lay fortified. The assault was

Sherman reached the edge of the crest, and held his ground for (it seemed to me) an hour, but was bloodily repulsed by reverses.

A general advance was ordered, and a strong line of skirmishers, followed by a deployed line

of battle, some two miles in length. At the signal of leaden shots from the headquarters on Captain J. C. Bennett, Captain S. B. Tayler, Captain Ralph Sheldon, Cuptain L. H. Hines, Captain L. D. Hockersmith and Captain G. S. derly forward. The rebel pickets discharged their muskets and ran into their rifle pits. Our

their pieces, but the greater number collected into the many roads which cross obliquely up its steep face, and went on to their top. Some regiments pressed on and swarmed up the steep sides of the ridge, and here and there a color was advanced ridge, and here and there a color was advanced beyond the lines. The attempt appeared most dangerous, but the advance was supported, and the whole line was ordered to storm the hights, upon which not less than forty pieces of artillery, and no one knew how many muskets, stood ready to slaughter the assailants. With cheers answering to cheers, the men swarmed upward. They gathered to the point least difficult of ascent, and the line was broken. Color after color was planted on the summit, while musket and cannon. planted on the summit, while musket and cannon

vomited their thunder upon them. A well directed shot from Orchard Koob ex-ploded a rebel gaisson on the summit, and the gun was seen galloping to the right. Its driver lashing his horses. A party of our soldiers intercepted them, and the gun was captured with

A fierce musketry fight broke out to the left, where, between Thomas and Sherman, a mile or two of the ridge was still occupied by

Bragg left the house in which he had held troops crowded the hill on either side of him. Gen. Grant proceeded to the summit, and

there did we only know its hight. Some of the captured artillery was put position. Artillerists were sent for to work the guns. Cassions were then searched for ammu-

The rebei log breastworks were torn to pieces and carried to the other side of the ridge, and used in forming barricades across. A strong line of infantry was formed in the

rear of Bragg's line, hotly engaged in a musketry contest with the rebels to the left, and a ecure lodgment was soon effected The other assault to the right of our center gained the summit, and the rebels threw down

their arms and fled. Hooker coming in favorable position, swept the right of the ridge and captured many prisoners. bragg's remaining troops left early in the night, and the battle of Chattanooga, after days of maneuvering and fighting, was won. The strength of the rebellion in the center is broken. Burnside is relieved from danger in East Tennes-Kentucky and Tennessee are rescued Georgia and the Southeast are threatened in the rear, and another victory is added to the chapter

of "Unconditional Surrender Grant." To-night the estimate of captures is several thousands of prisoners and thirty pieces of artil-

Our loss for so great a victory is not severe. Bragg is firing the railroad as he retreats to vard Dalton. Sherman is in hot pursuit. To day I viewed the battle ground, which extends for six miles along Missionary Ridge, and for several miles on Lookout Mountain. Probably not so well directed, so well ordered a battle has been delivered during the war. But one assault was repulsed; but that assault, by calling to that point the rebel reserves, prevented

them repulsing any of the others. A few days since Bragg sent to Grant a flag of truch advising him that it would be prudent to remove nou combattants who might be still in

No reply has been returned, but the combattants having removed from this vicinity, it is probable that non combattants can remain without imprudence. Quartermaster General.

John Mitchell on the Fanian Brotherhood. The Richmond Enquirer has the following,

taking an article from the New York Tribune as its text : It was a matter of some amazement to those force of numbers. It was a surprise in open day-light.

At 3 P. M, the important advanced position of United States, and whose object of course, was to that Union. But they had another motive. Irish-The rebel steamer Dunbar was repaired at the men at home are prohibited, under penalty of fel ments of military art, unless in the British army. an "Union" restored by force of Northern arms-Skirmishing and cannonading continued all and in spite of the supposed sympathy of England ay on the left and center. with the South, this deluded "Brotherhood" boped that the military services of the Irish in

pontoon bridges brought us our supplies.

All night the point of Missionary Ridge on the extreme left, and the side of Lookout Mountain thropy and "Human Freedom." The Irish may be sometimes misguided, but they are above that

sort of nonsense. He and his party affected a furious and vindictive hostility to England, and gave it out in a thou-sand forms that the "rebel" South once subdued, then would come England's turn. On such representations, and stimulated by the "Brotherood," many thousands of fine young men came over from Ireland, not pressed by want of emi-grants, but fired with hatred of England, to lift nigh the banner of England's foe, and to prepare an Irish-American crusade against English power.
The whole affair was a blunder. The "Union"

is not restored, and will never be. If it had been, Wood's redoubt, except when, in the course of the day, he rode along the advanced line, visiting the headquarters of the several commanders in Chattanooga valley.

At daylight on the 25th the stars and stripes were descried on the peak of Lookout. The rebels had evacuated the mountain.

Hooker moved to descend the mountain, and striking Missionary Ridge at the Rossville Gap, for the continent from Galveston to the Potomac. It is a pity of them; yet they describe the fate. They were prompt to carry striking Missionary Ridge at the Rossville Gap, for and sword into the peaceful abodes of a peak of the continent from Galveston to the Potomac. It is a pity of them; yet they describe the fate. They were prompt to carry striking Missionary Ridge at the Rossville Gap, people who had never wronged them, and to make an Ireland of these Confederate States, that

Sherman or marching for the railroad and raising the siege.

They had evacuated the valley of Chattanooga—would they abandon that of Chickamauga.

The twenty pounders, and four and a quarter inch rifles of Wood's redoubt opened on Missionary Ridge. Orchard Knob sent its compliments to the ridge with rifled parrotts.

The terrible cannonade thus commenced continued all day. Shot and shell acreamed from Orchard Knob to Mission.ry Ridge, and from Wood's redoubt over the heads of Generals Grant and Thomas and their staffs, who were with us in this favorable position, from whence the whole battle could be seen as in an amphitheater. The headquarters were under fire all day long.

Cannonading and musketry were heard from Gen. Sherman, and Gen. Howard marched the Malvern Hill, and marched upon Marye's Hights the Malvern Hill, and marched upon Marye's E through the storm of the Confederate arti-

Senator Wade's Unionism. On the 4th day of December, 1856, BENJAMIN

F. Wape, Chairman of the late Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War, held the following language in the Senate of the United States. See Congressional Globe, 3d Session, 34th Congress, page 25:

"But Southern gentlemen stand here, and in almost all their speeches speak of the dissolution of the Union as an element of every argument, as though it were a peculiar condescension on their part that they permitted the Union to stand at all. If they do not feel interested in upholding thic Union; if it really trenches on their rights; if it endangers their institutions to such an extent that they cannot feel secure under it; if their interests are violently assailed by means of this Union. I am not one of those who expect that they will long continue under it. I am not one of those who would ask them to continue in such a Union It would be doing violence to the platform of the party to which I belong. We have adopted the old Declaration of Independence as adopted the old Declaration of Independence as the basis of our political movements, which declares that any people, when their government ceases to protect their rights, when it is so subverted from the true purposes of government as to oppress them, have the right to recur to fundamental principles, and, if need be, to destroy the government under which they live and to erect on its ruins another more conducive to its welfare. I hold that they have this right. I certainly shall be the advocate of the same doctrine whenever I find that the principles of this government have become so oppressive that a free people ought not longer to endure it. You will not then find me backward in being the advocate of disunion. Rut that contingency never having come, I have never ver opened my mouth in opposition to the Union I have never entertained a thought disloyal to this Union. But I say, for Heaven's sake, act, net talk. I am tired of this eternal din of "dissolution of the Union" which is brought up on all occasions, and thrust into our faces, as though we of the North had some peculiar reason for maintaining the Union that the Southern States had not. I hope the Union will continue forever. I believe it may continue forever I see nothing at present which I think should dis-solve it, but if other gentlemen see it, I say again they have the same interest in maintaining this Union, in my judgment, that we of the North have. If they think they have not, be it so. You cannot forcibly hold men in the Union; for the attempt to do so, it seems to me, would subvert the first principles of the government under

Partial List of the Casualties to the

SIXTH REGIMENT-Killed-Benton McCafford. Vounded-B. McCafferty, Co. E; C. Donoline,

Co D: Nathaniel Ferguson. 9th-Wounded-S. S. Nye, Company C; H. N. Peterson, Co. H; J. R. Davidson, Co. K; John Maron, Co. H; Sergeant George Curtis, Co. D; Dan. Silack, Co. B; William Willis, Co.

10TH INDIANA-Killed-Lieutenants George Count and Issac Sexton. Wounded-Lieut D. H. Emery, Lieut. Malone, Major Nathaniel McCauley, Lieutenants H. Bunker, J. L. Smith, John W. Wright of Gen. Matthies' staff, and John M. Cohorn; private Black.

12TH INDIANA-Killed-Capt. Browse, M. Cohen, David Oaks, Sergeant Strouse. Wounded-15th-Woundod-Lieut. Pierce, Lieut. Gra-

22d-Wounded-Lieut. S. G. Gordon, John McPike, Co. I, slightly; Lieut. Mayfield, slightly. 28th-Wounded-W. L. Carter, Major, seri-32d-Killed-Major Jacob Glass, and seven enlisted men. Wounded-Thirty eight, thirteen

of which are dangerous.
35th-Wounded-Captain J. Fitzwilliams, Gotthard Ehrenberger, Co. I; Corporal Casper Canar, Co. I; Corporal Hamilton, Co. I; George Curtis, Co. D; James C. Karning, Co. K; Phillip Strall, Co. D; Hezekiah Barr, Co. K; B. Smith. 36th - Wounded - F. C. Diggs, Co. F; Tabur Gunn, Co. E; W. R. Deselins, Oo. E. 38th-Wounded-Major W. S. Carter, thigh; Barney Doyle, Co. C, eyeand thigh; Peter Wolf,

Co D. leg; — Everman, Co. G, head; Sergt. Cain, Co. G, toot; Adrius Johnson, Co. C, leg; L. A. Henderson, Do. A, head 40th-Wounded-Capt. Marks, Co. I; Lieut J. M. Hanna, thigh; Thomas Minean, Co D.

side; George B. Davis, abdomen; James Meek, 41st-Wm Davis, Jacob Deal. 42d-Wounded-James Skelton, Co D; Jas. Stratton, H. A. Gates.

44th—Wounded—George B. Andrews, Co K. 57th—Wounded—T. H. Leeds, Capt. Co. G, left arm. 58th-Wounded-1st Lieut. Milburn, Lieut. Hill, Capt. McDonald. 68th-Killed-F. Lanistro, Wounded-Col Espy, H. D. Moore, Capt. Co. K. right leg; H. J. Espy, Lieut Col., contusion by shell; F. Lamater,

Co A, hight hand. 731-W. G. Miller. 82d-Wounded-Wm. Curry, Co. F. 6th-Wounded-J. Haugh, 1st Lieut. Co. B.

87th-Wounded-Lieut Jacob H. Setter. 88th-Killed-Lieut Lewis; Capt. A. H. Street, Co. A. Wounded-W. C. Hullopeter, 1st Lieutenant, Daniel Little 2d Lieutenant, Barr Russell, 1st Lieut. Co. C, face ; Thos. Minnear, Geo. B. Davis, James Meeks, Isaac Coffman. 89th-Lieut R. T. Russell.

99th-Killed-Sergeant Williams and S. King, 100th-Lewis Rove, John W. Oaks, J. Nagle, Sergeant Reed, P. Hoffman, A. Gerger, Captain Brown, O. S. Davis, John Reindeer, O. C. Bodmi, Corporal Joseph Plummer, H. Harding, 1st Lieut of Co. A; Lieut Shanks, John F. Landing, Sergeant Sewell. Wounded-Col. Heath, mortally; Capt. Howland, Sergeant Colt.

Modern Republicanism and Ancient

Puritanism. People often wonder why the Commonwealth that arose out of the struggle with Charles Stuart was a failure. The reason of it was that it was tainted with usurpation. It dealt too largely in royal arguments and had too much recourse to kingly practices. Cromwell was like most ambiambition. He became only the link between the Cesar of old days and the Napoleon of modern times; whereas he might have been the anticipa-tion of the Washington of the New World. The Commonwealth failed, for it was gloomed, per-verted and enfeebled by the spirit of Puritanism. It struggled against human nature, with those "three prayers and half mile graces," and some-times without end. It knocked down Maypoles,

as well as Kings. While it spurned the luxuries of courts, it in-terfered with the enjoyments of the village green; and so it made itself hated and hateful. Its foundation was laid on too narrow a basis. Great

as the struggle was, it was after all the conflict of a section, and not of a nation. Modern republicanism or abolitionism has many points of striking resemblance with old Puritanism. The fanaties of Cromwell's time looked and thought like ours. The Fight Monarchy man had not a more abiding sense in his own devoted patriotism, than this imitator of 1863. He talked to God just as familiarly and blasphemously. He arrayed God on his side with just as much arrogant confidence, and wielded his thunders and marshaled his judgments as

though he were joint executor with him in the enforcement of his will.

The Roundhead of Cromwell's time talked of God's anger, and against the sin of Popery, just as his imitator now does of God's judgment upon the sin of slavery. He was a sectionalist, making war against an idea just like a modern Re publican, perfectly regardless of consequences and blind to the devastation and wide-spreaand blind to the devastation and wide-spread ruin that his mad fanaticism entailed upon the nation. Puritamem, by its hypocracy, soon disgusted a larger portion of the nation that had been its dupes. So will modern republicanism and abolitionism. The popular awakening was terrible in its results upon the leaders of the movement. So will it be here, when the scales fall from the eyes of the people, and they begin to realize to what wretchedness and ruin they have been brought by the fanatical leaders of the revolution that will be as fruitless of good results as was that of Cromwell.

The Democratic State Convention of Ohl assemble at Columbus, on the 4th Wedne